3: Stanner D-5 (ca. 1912) 1922 FT7 Yao FT7

286 have said, to this day, and also appearing as the proper dress in all ceremonies. Clothing nowadays, among the majority, consists of calico of various kinds brought in by traders and further coloured to under *Dress*.

287 Bark-cloth, *kisunde* (*chisunde*, Chin.) is made by the men. A piece of bark about two feet by one is cut from the *Bring* tree; the outside portions are removed and the whole piece, after being well scraped, is soaked in water. When partly softened, it is removed and hammered out with a wooden mallet; the process is repeated till the piece of bark is soft enough to enable it to be wrung in the hands, thus further loosening the fibres. The soaking, hammering, wringing, and pulling are continued till a piece of cloth three by five feet is obtained. This is sun-dried and yields a soft, pliable, and warm material. Several pieces may be sewed together to make a large sheet. Bark-cloth is sometimes stained black by soaking it in a kind of thick mud found on the plains. The mallet consists of a piece of hard wood with serrations on its face, held in a split stick handle; it is called *nikomero*. A log of wood with a flattened surface, called *nikwapwe*, plays the part of the anvil, the man who is using the mallet usually sitting on one end of the log.

281 Skins. The Yao are unacquainted with the art of tanning. Skins are prepared only by drying, and then softened by hammering with stones. They are not employed as articles of clothing but the larger ones are used to sit upon, the skins of the leopard and the lion being reserved for chiefs. Others are used to make bags to carry flour, for powder pouches, and to cover guns. The blacksmith's bellows are made of goat's skin.

283 String, *lukwaji* (*chikgwe*, Chin.): Two kinds of string are made, one from flax, the other from the inner part of the bark of the *kachuli* tree. Fishing nets are made from the former, game nets from the latter.

326 Metals and metal working. The only metal ever obtained from the ore by the Wayao was iron, and it is probable that they learned this from the Angoni and Anyanja. The industry is now nearly dead since the introduction of trade articles. A few blacksmiths still ply their trade, but their work is restricted to the manufacture of knives, spear-heads, and razors. Hoes are no longer made. The hoe blade supplied by traders is in the form of the old native-made article, which had in turn displaced the older hoeing-stick. The blacksmith deals with his mass of metal by hammering it with stones. He provides himself with bellows, a small iron hammer, and a rudimentary kind of tongs. He is called *mwakipale*.

324 Stone. The only important uses for stones among the Yao are for supporting the cooking pots on the fire, for heating water in some medicinal preparations, and for grinding millet. For this last purpose, a large, flat stone, inclined at an angle, is set up in some convenient spot, often on the verandah, and the grain is ground by means of a smaller stone held in the hands.

412 [262] The flour pestle and mortar. Maize flour is prepared by pounding the grain in a big wooden mortar, by means of a wooden pestle, consisting of a pole some five feet long and four inches in diameter with round ends. The mortar consists of a tree trunk about